ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE

15th OCTOBER 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in welcoming you here to the twenty-seventh meeting of the Dasara Assembly of Representative Ryots and Merchants in Mysore to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a brief account of the affairs of the past official year.

2. The past year, quite in keeping with its name (Sowmya, meaning "the tranquil"), has been one of peace and quiet. First and foremost, the seasons were propitious and people have enjoyed the benefits of an ample and in some parts of the State even an abundant harvest, all the more welcome because they have followed upon two or three very lean years. We had a most successful visit from a Viceroy and Governor-General of India whose name will be cherished as one of the greatest of proconsuls because he has laid the foundation of a beneficent rule broad-based upon the wishes and aspirations of the Princes and Peoples of India. In common indeed with the whole of the civilised world, we sustained an overwhelming loss in the death of our late beloved King-Emperor, so justly named the Peace-maker. We are consoled by the thought that his son and successor has already won the love and admiration of all classes of his subjects and that he is in peculiar sympathy with his Indian people, among whom he was only recently an honoured and welcome guest. And last, yet not least, we had for the first time in a long series of years the wedding of a Yuvaraja, which has evoked the greatest enthusiasm and approval throughout the country. And I am happy to be able to felicitate you upon the prospects of another year of abundant crops.

3. *Finance Accounts for 1908-09.*—I shall now take up the subject of the finances of the State. The year 1908-09, the latest for which final accounts have been prepared, was not financially a prosperous one owing to the scarcity which prevailed and which necessitated considerable remissions and suspensions of revenue besides direct expenditure of about a lakh of rupees on relief operations.

4. The budget estimates of that year, which had been based on the expectation of normal times, provided for a surplus of sixteen thousand rupees under the ordinary account, and 10·31 lakhs under the Cauvery Power account after making the usual provision of 2 lakhs for Famine Reserve and 1·33 lakhs for the Sinking Fund for the State Loan. As the actuals stand, the ordinary account shows a deficit of 2·89 lakhs and the Cauvery Power account a surplus of 2·89 the total budget balancing exactly. This balance was secured after providing 3·33 lakhs for Famine Reserve and Sinking Fund contributions, and setting apart 10·06 lakhs towards a depreciation fund which was started during that year in connection with the Cauvery Power Works.

5. *Revised Estimates for 1909-10.*—The estimates of the year 1909-10 provided under the ordinary account a revenue of 215·93 lakhs and an expenditure (excluding interest and appropriation for the Sinking Fund) of 215·38 lakhs, leaving a surplus of fifty-five thousand. According to the revised estimate worked out on the basis of ten months' actuals, but altered as regards a few heads on later information, the revenue realised during the year would be 219·95 lakhs and the expenditure 214·12 lakhs. The surplus is therefore expected to be 5·83 lakhs, as against the anticipated surplus of Rs. 55,000.

6. The improvement in revenue over the budget is due to the satisfactory collection of land revenue in the last two months of the year, to larger realizations under Excise and Registration than expected in the budget and to an increase under Mining Revenue, Interest and Receipts in the Public Works Department. The improvement in revenue over the budget figures would indeed have been greater but for the falling off under two heads, Forests and Assessed Taxes, the realizations under which, it is expected, will be 18·20 and 2·75 lakhs respectively against the budget estimates of 19·38 and 3 lakhs. The falling off under Forest is chiefly due to the depressed state of the sandalwood market during the year while the revenue from Assessed Taxes has been shrinking for some time past, in consequence of the establishment of local boards and unions to which the bulk of the Assessed Taxes in these areas is assigned.

7. As regards expenditure, you will see that it was kept well within the budget limits, the expenditure on the ordinary account being, according to the revised estimates, 214·12 lakhs against 215·38 lakhs provided for in the budget.

8. Under the Cauvery Power Scheme account, the budget estimates provided for a revenue of 17 lakhs and an expenditure (including interest and appropriation towards the Sinking Fund) of Rs. 17 lakhs, the exact balance being due to the decision of Government to take towards the arrears of the Depreciation Fund the whole of the surplus revenue. According to the revised estimates, the revenue and expenditure will be 18·12 and 15·87 lakhs respectively. There will therefore be a surplus under this account of 2·25 lakhs.

9. The net result of the operations of the year 1909-10 will therefore be a total revenue of 238·07 lakhs and a total expenditure, including appropriations for reserve funds, of 229·99 lakhs. This leaves a surplus of 8·08 lakhs after providing grants of 2 lakhs to the Famine Reserve Fund, 1·33 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund and 6·93 lakhs to the Cauvery Power Depreciation Fund.

10. *Budget for 1910-11.*—I come now to the budget estimates for the current year. The detailed estimates have been published in the Government Gazette and have been before the public for nearly two months, and I have no doubt you have all studied them with care. I therefore confine myself to drawing attention to the more salient features of the budget.

11. The prospects of the year are so far very good and there is every reason to hope that the year will be one of general and financial prosperity. The total revenue of the current year (including the Cauvery Power account) is estimated at 225·98 lakhs and the total expenditure at 214·11 lakhs. The excess of Rs. 11·87 lakhs of revenue over expenditure is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
To the Sinking Fund for the State Loan	1·33 lakhs
To the Famine Reserve Fund	2·00 ,,
To the Depreciation Fund for the Cauvery Power Scheme ...	2·88 ,,
To the budget surplus	5·66 ,,
Total ...	11·87 ,,

12. Under expenditure, the allotment for Education has been further increased from 10·01 to 11·53 lakhs or by 1·42 lakhs to meet the cost of the increase of pay to village school masters as a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund and of the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges to suit the new University Regulations.

13. The Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme has now been brought up-to-date, the contribution to the Fund in the estimates for 1910-11 being the current contribution for the year. The accounts of this concern are now being kept on commercial lines.

14. The Public Works grant has been fixed at 25 lakhs from State Funds; and out of this provision has been made for several useful works, such as the construction of an Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, Female Hospitals at Sagar and Shimoga, a High School at Bangalore, a Chemical Laboratory at the Central College, water-supply to the Mudgere town, the extension of the High School at Tumkur and the construction of a Munsiff's Court at Nanjangud.

15. Since the final budget was sanctioned, it was found necessary to increase His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List by four lakhs of rupees. This reduces the surplus of 5·66 lakhs which I have just mentioned to 1·66 lakhs, the whole of which together with any savings which may accrue in other departments, it is proposed to give as an additional grant to the Public Works Department to be employed chiefly for the restoration of irrigation tanks.

16. Before leaving this subject, I must mention that the expenditure under Local Funds has been steadily increasing and that the demands on them are so great that the time has come for considering the expediency of raising the rate of local cess. This subject is under consideration, and I shall be glad to have your views on it.

17. *The General Financial Position.*—The general financial position continues to be satisfactory as can be seen from the statement B placed in your hands, which shows the assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1910.

18. *The Accounts Department.*—The proposals for the introduction of a system of local audit referred to in my Address last year are now closely engaging the attention of Government. Similarly, a draft of the Treasury Manual prepared and submitted by the Comptroller is under consideration. A Municipal Accounts Manual regulating the system of accounts in all municipalities and prescribing proper forms and registers for all classes of transactions has been drafted, and with the introduction of this manual and the system of local audit referred to above, the accounts of all municipalities will, it is expected, be placed on a satisfactory basis. The draft of a Public Works Accounts Manual is now reported to be nearly ready and will come up for the consideration of Government shortly. With a view to encourage Government employees to build sanitary dwelling houses for themselves in the extensions of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, a rule was passed that officials wherever employed might get advances of one year's pay on certain conditions for building houses in those places.

19. *Insurance.*—The State Life Insurance Fund is in a satisfactory condition, and at the close of the year there remained on the books 12,996 policies held by 7,190 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 63,91,626 for a monthly premium of Rs. 22,179. The closing balance at the credit of the fund increased from 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees. It is gratifying to note that the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the fund, as it stood on the 30th June 1907 shows that, in spite of heavy mortality among insured officials owing chiefly to the plague, the position of the fund is sound, the excess of assets over liabilities on that date being Rs. 1,37,000. To ensure prompt settlement of death claims special action is being taken to obtain nomination certificates from each insured person, which will enable the heirs of the insured to obtain payment without the production of heirship certificates.

20. *Legislation.*—Two meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. At these meetings five bills that were pending from the previous year were taken up for consideration, *viz.*, (1) the Poisons Bill, (2) the Treasure Trove Bill, (3) the Village Tank Panchayat Bill, (4) the Bill to recognise the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras and (5) a Bill further to amend the Chief Court Regulation. Five new bills were also under consideration, *viz.*, (1) the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (2) the Limitation Bill, (3) the Insolvency Bill, (4) the Guardians and Wards Bill, and (5) the Small Cause Courts Bill.

21. At the end of the year all these were in various stages of progress except the Regulation further to amend the Chief Court Regulation, which was passed into law. The object of this measure was to define the term "Full Bench," as a Bench consisting of three Judges of the Chief Court. It is also under contemplation to further amend the Chief Court Regulation so as to allow of first appeals in civil cases lying to the Chief Court being heard by a single Judge, provision being also made for a second appeal being heard by a Bench of Judges.

22. Among the measures that have been passed since the close of the official year may be mentioned the Treasure Trove Regulation, the Census Regulation and a Regulation to further amend the Mysore Military Regulation.

23. *Rules under Regulations.*—Rules and notifications under various enactments in force in the State were passed on a variety of matters such as the Revenue Commissioner's powers, land acquisition, Mysore Government securities, epidemic

diseases, stamps, excise, sentences of whipping under the Criminal Procedure Code, special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area, and election from the Dasara Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council.

24. *Census.*—The Government of India having resolved to take the fifth decennial census of the population of the Indian Empire in March 1911, a similar enumeration has been arranged for in the State as on previous occasions; and Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., was appointed Census Superintendent in February last, under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics, and with the assistance of Mr. A. Mrityunjaya Iyer, who brings to bear on his work valuable experience gained on the occasion of the last census.

25. It has been arranged to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming census to collect the quinquennial statistics of agricultural stock in the State through the agency of the census enumerators and supervisors, as it is expected that a more accurate record could be obtained by this means than through the ordinary village agency without involving much extra cost; and I request that all of you will use your best endeavours to bespeak the co-operation of all classes of the people with the Government officials in securing correct statistics of population and stock.

26. *Ethnography.*—In this connection, it may be mentioned that ethnographic enquiries have been carried on in the State for some time past in accordance with the general scheme initiated by the Government of India. Accounts of the manners and customs of twenty castes, compiled after elaborate enquiry, have been published and include such important and widespread castes as *Komati*, *Morasu Okkaliga*, *Kuruba*, *Dombar*, *Vadda*, *Holeya* and *Madiga*. The work is in charge of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Member of Council, and the pamphlets already issued by him have been much appreciated.

27. *The Land Revenue Department.—Seasonal Conditions.*—After a year of serious drought which was itself preceded by one of deficient and ill-distributed rainfall, the year under review was fortunately one of favourable seasonal conditions. The average rainfall for the State was 38·22 inches or 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and 1·43 inches more than the average for 39 years (1870-1908). The heavy showers of May 1909 infused courage and hope in the minds of the raiyats, and the subsequent rains up to the middle of October were also generally seasonable and well distributed. The outturn of crops was therefore comparatively good, the average yield of ragi being more than nine annas in the rupee. But the North-East monsoon did not set in as well as the South-West had done, and the rains were deficient in November. Consequently, the harvests were not as good as they should otherwise have been. If only the North-East monsoon had not abruptly ceased about the beginning of November, there would have been a bumper harvest. The prices of food grains which were very high during the previous year fell slightly, the average rates for rice (second sort) and ragi being 8·14 and 13·51 seers per rupee as against 6·70 and 12·02 seers respectively during the previous year. The prices have not however shown any tendency to go down to the level which obtained before the distress of 1908-09.

28. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette.*—"The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette" is now running through the fourth year of its existence. The total number of copies issued was 919 against 1,203 in the previous year. A booklet on "Potato Culture" was issued as a supplement to the Gazette.

29. *The Shekdari Scheme.*—Of the 374 shekdars in the State, 149 have received training in the Shekdari school and 225 belong to the old class of shekdars. Though the Shekdari school was closed, the Government Engineering School at Mysore and Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's Institution in Bangalore are able to give the necessary training, and some students are admitted free into the Government Engineering School.

30. *Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.*—Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, 470 tanks were dealt with during the year and the expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 1,02,421. Their distribution by districts is as follows:—

District.				No. of tanks dealt with.	Amount spent. Rs.
Bangalore	...	...	...	86	10,439
Kolar	...	...	...	160	29,280
Tumkur	...	...	...	52	21,596
Mysore	...	...	...	77	24,331
Hassan	...	...	...	36	4,300
Shimoga	...	...	...	23	2,957
Kadur	...	...	...	23	5,380
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	13	4,138
		Total	...	470	1,02,421

31. The restoration of 202 tanks was completed before the close of the year.

In the malnad portions of the State, there appears to be a special difficulty in pushing on the scheme owing to the paucity of contractors and the difficulty of securing ordinary labour.

32. *Sorting of Records.*—The work of sorting the vernacular records in the district and taluk offices was continued during the year. At the end of the year, the office of the Inspector of Sorting of Records was abolished and the control and supervision of the work vested wholly in the Revenue Commissioner.

33. *Cattle Shows.*—With better agricultural prospects, a larger number of cattle shows was held during the year under review than in the previous year. The total number of shows was ten. No shows were held in the districts of Tumkur and Kadur. A special interest attaches to the show at Hassan, as it was the first of the kind in the district. The show at Harihar was an adjunct of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and was exceedingly well organised. One commendable feature of these shows has been the zeal evinced by non-official gentlemen in making contributions towards the expenses and undertaking cheerfully the management of details, thus ensuring in no small measure the success of the shows.

34. *Sericulture.*—The scheme for imparting instruction in sericulture underwent a further change, and Government, in September 1909, sanctioned tentatively for a year the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to give lessons in Sericulture to the boys of the IV and V Kannada classes in a few selected schools. The eight village school masters trained in the Tata's Silk Farm were posted to such schools at places where mulberry is generally grown and silk worms are reared, and were required to give simple instruction, both theoretical and practical, somewhat on the lines of nature study.

35. During the year, Government sanctioned the transfer of the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore to the Salvation Army, subject to the condition that the institution should be conducted on non-sectarian lines. It is the intention of the Salvation Army to assist the weavers of the State by teaching them improved methods of silk reeling and rearing of the worm, and they have also proposed to add a weaving department to the present farm.

36. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There are at present eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries working, one at the headquarters of each district. The total number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest and anthrax was 8,138 against 14,481 during the previous year. The unusually large number of cattle inoculated in 1908-09 was due to the virulence of cattle diseases in that year. The total number of animals treated in the several veterinary hospitals and dispensaries increased from 5,805 to 9,901, which testifies to the growing popularity of these institutions.

37. *The Agricultural Department.*—Work on the Hebbal Experimental Farm was continued on the lines described last year. The results of green manuring for ragi are reported up to the present to have been unsatisfactory, though with paddy better results were obtained and it is proposed to extend the use of green manure for paddy to parts of the State where it is not now practised. The common practice of growing sugar-cane and paddy side by side without any system of drainage to separate the plots was observed to seriously stunt the growth of sugar-cane, and it is

therefore proposed to hold during the next season demonstrations on the importance of thorough drainage for sugar-cane. The method of boiling and clarifying the juice from cane has been further improved, and the considerable losses which occur through skimming have been reduced almost to a minimum by substituting, for the major part of the skimming, straining through a flannel cloth. As yet, the manufacture of sugar directly from the juice of the cane has been carried on only in a very small experimental way on the farm. In order to decide as to its commercial feasibility, arrangements have been made with a large grower of sugar-cane, Mr. N. Krishniengar of Oorgahalli Estate near Closepet, to investigate the subject on his estate during the next harvest season. Sugar-making will be conducted on parallel lines with jaggory-making to ascertain fairly definitely under what circumstances the former would be more profitable than the latter. Some imported varieties of cane are still being tried and, until they are tested over a wide area, the advisability of their introduction on a large scale cannot be decided. Eleven varieties of maize selected by the Department of Agriculture in Washington were imported and grown on the farm and seeds of three varieties were supplied to the Kolar District Agricultural Association. The results are not yet known.

38. The demonstrations of agricultural implements and machinery were continued and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked increase in the demand for them. More than 40 ploughs and 20 other implements and machines have been sold, a number of them in parts of the State where they have never been seen before. With a view to make the existence of improved agricultural implements widely known and to help the people to get such machinery as may be recommended to them for use, the opening of an Implement Depot was sanctioned in March last and it is now being organised. In the Chemical Laboratory, experiments and analyses connected with green manure, sugar-cane, cattle food, liquid-manure, manurial earth and soils were continued.

39. *Mycology.*—The results of extensive investigations of the *Koleroga* of supari have been collected and have been just published in the form of bulletins in English and Kannada. Demonstration of the "spraying" method has been carried out in all the four worst affected taluks. A small circular in Kannda was distributed among garden owners explaining the purpose of the operation and giving the probable cost. It is encouraging to note that 45 garden owners had parts of their gardens sprayed, and the results are being watched with particular interest. The *Anabe roga*, a serious root disease of the areca palm, is, there is reason to fear, somewhat wide-spread in the State. Its cause has been ascertained and experimental work for combating it will be carried out in the winter when it is said to be at its worst. The investigations regarding the ring disease of potatoes and the spike disease of sandal continue to be carried on. Popular lectures in Kannada on *Koleroga*, illustrated by lantern-slides, were given at almost all the important centres in the affected taluks and this is proposed to be continued during the coming dry season.

40. *Agricultural Banks.*—The year opened with twenty agricultural banks in operation scattered over the Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga districts. But the working of seven of them, noted in the margin, was so unsatisfactory that the Government were compelled to direct the withdrawal of the entire loan advanced to them. Besides these, three banks, *viz.*, those at Kolagunasi (Sorab taluk), Arehada (Sagar taluk) and Vitagondanakoppa (Kumsi sub-taluk) were voluntarily wound up, the Government loan due by them having been repaid in full, together with interest. Steps are being taken to appropriate the surplus of these banks for some object of public utility in conformity with para 76 of the Articles of Association. Of the remaining banks, only three—those at Hongenahalli (Malur taluk), Haldodderi (Sira taluk) and Palhalli (Seringapatam taluk)—may be said to have done any business worth mentioning. The bank at Nanjangud, which has repaid the Government loan in full, has continued to work with its own funds amounting to about Rs. 4,423.

Tumkur	Turuvekere
	Mavinkere
	Nonavinkere
Mysore	Seringapatam
Shimoga	Salur
	Tadagani
	Gensinakuni

41. A total sum of Rs. 49,764 was recovered from all the agricultural banks in the State, excepting the two coffee banks, towards repayment of the Government

loan, besides interest due thereon amounting to Rs. 15,753. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 68,845 and Rs. 11,201 towards principal and interest respectively. Coercive measures were resorted to in the case of persistent defaulters.

42. It is in contemplation to introduce certain changes in the constitution of these banks so as to assimilate them more closely to Co-operative Societies and to give them a chance of working more successfully.

43. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The number of Joint-Stock Companies working at the beginning of the year was 87. Out of these, seven were wound up, and no new companies were registered, so that at the end of the year there were 80 companies working.

44. *Co-operative Societies.*—The co-operative movement continued to make steady progress. The number of societies increased by 25, the total number at the end of June last being 70. Of the newly started societies, twenty-two were purely for the benefit of agriculturists, two were both for agriculturists as well as others and one was a Building Co-operative Society started in the Bangalore City. One feature of the newly started agricultural societies was that, in eight of them, the societies were constituted on the basis of unlimited liability of members. The Building Society at Bangalore was started to meet a special want which has arisen everywhere in these days of improved sanitary ideals. The total mortgage-indebtedness on the houses in all the extensions of the Bangalore City from 1893-94, when the first extension, *viz.*, Chamarajpet was started, up to the end of 1907-08, was nearly ten lakhs of rupees, of which a little more than six lakhs was advanced by Government without interest. Much of this indebtedness continues and some of the houses still stand unfinished. In these circumstances, the scheme of the Building Co-operative Society is expected to save builders from the burden of usurious interest.

45. The Central Co-operative Bank in Bangalore started last year commenced operations from the beginning of this year, and loans are being disbursed to the co-operative societies. The purposes for which loans have been granted till now may generally be said to be the payment of land assessment, the discharge of old debts, meeting the expenses of cultivation and the building or improvement of houses. For purposes of effective supervision and of prompt disposal of loan applications, the itinerating establishment of the Registrar was recently strengthened by the appointment of an officer with the status of a Deputy Amildar and of an additional Inspector. The applications for loans from rural co-operative societies are now being rapidly investigated and loans recommended for disbursement. Mr. Badami Krishna Rao, retired Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. T. Venkataramaiya, retired Amildar, were newly appointed as honorary organisers. Mr. C. D. Ramaswamiah continued to do very good work during the year, though lately he has been obliged to resign his appointment on account of ill-health. Another scheme sanctioned was the appointment of retired officials of the status of Taluk Sheristadars for the close and frequent supervision of village co-operative societies. Four retired Taluk Sheristadars have accordingly been appointed honorary supervisors for the Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan taluks. As the number of societies increases, it will be necessary to have more of these supervisors, though it is found difficult to get retired officers with sufficient energy and enthusiasm to do this honorary work.

46. Out of the allotment placed by the Government at the Registrar's disposal to grant loans to agricultural co-operative societies, a sum of Rs. 450 was advanced to two rural societies, one at Hebbur in the Tumkur taluk and the other at Halgonahalli in the Kunigal taluk. In the previous year, a loan of Rs. 250 had been granted to the Molakalmuru Krishikara Sahaya Sangha repayable in three years and the annual instalments are being regularly paid.

47. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—I now pass on to the subject of Revenue Survey and Settlement. During the year under review, the resurvey of the Chiknayakanhalli, Tarikere and Tirthahalli taluks and the late Banavar taluk was completed; and 49 villages of the late Harnahalli taluk and 71 villages of the Koppa taluk were also resurveyed.

48. The reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in the Tarikere, Tirthahalli, Nagar and Maddagiri taluks and the late Gudibanda taluk, in 17 villages of the Belur taluk, 20 villages of the Koppa taluk and in one village of the Shimoga taluk. Revised rates of assessment were announced in the Sira, Pavagada and Tumkur taluks during the year. In these taluks, there was a decrease in the average rates of garden assessment, of 32·0, 29·7 and 24·7 per cent, respectively ; similarly, the average rates of assessment on wet lands in the Tumkur and Pavagada taluks decreased by 15·7 and 6·4 per cent, while in the Sira taluk there was a slight increase of 3·7 per cent. There was an increase in the average rates of assessment on dry lands in all the three taluks. On the whole, the revision of the Settlement has resulted in a moderate increase in the average rates, *viz.*, 10·2, 2·1 and 7·2 per cent in the Sira, Pavagada and Tumkur taluks, respectively. The rates were well received by the raiyats generally. Proposals for the revision of the Settlement of the Honnali taluk and the late Ananthapur taluk are reported to have been formulated and are expected to come up to Government for orders early.

49. *Inam Department.*—The Inam department carried on its work, as usual, in issuing final quit-rent registers and title-deeds.

50. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered and the amount of revenue realised both showed a decrease, being 86,258 and Rs. 1,62,350 as against 89,473 and Rs. 1,72,000, respectively in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the more favourable seasons of 1909-10, the previous year having been one of severe distress.

51. *Stamps.*—The revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 8,13,000 as against Rs. 8,47,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 34,000.

52. *Excise.*—Among the measures adopted in the Excise department may be mentioned the following. The strength of arrack sold in shops was reduced from 20° U. P. to 25° U. P. throughout the State. The strength of special liquors was also reduced to 20° U. P. The lease of toddy shops for a period of three years, instead of an annual lease, was sanctioned in certain selected taluks as an experimental measure. Rules for the location and disposal of jatra-shops were framed with a view to their better regulation, the principle adopted being that the sale of intoxicating liquors in connection with religious festivals should be discouraged as far as possible. The number of such jatra-shops was reduced from 307 to 43.

53. The gross receipts under Excise amounted to Rs. 45,10,000 against Rs. 46,24,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,14,000 due to the diminished consumption of arrack and a reduction in the number of trees licensed.

54. There was a decrease in the number of shops of all kinds. The number of arrack shops fell from 858 to 826 ; toddy shops from 3,516 to 3,357 ; ganja shops from 238 to 237 ; opium shops from 113 to 110 ; and foreign liquor shops from 26 to 24.

55. *Forests.*—In the Forest department, four blocks with an aggregate area of nearly 26 square miles were newly constituted as State forests and 29 blocks were notified for settlement under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. With a view to ensure the prompt disposal of forest settlement work, a wholetime officer was appointed, who entered on his duties about the end of January 1910. There remained 57 blocks for settlement at the close of the year. About 280 miles of forest boundaries were newly demarcated and 1,470 miles of old lines were recleared, improved and brought up to the standard width. The special forest survey staff was mainly engaged in the fair-drawing of maps. About 30 square miles were resurveyed and 63 square miles newly surveyed on the four-inch scale. An aggregate area of 2,324 square miles of forests was placed under fire-protection, of which 2,240 square miles or 96·4 per cent were successfully protected. The quantity of timber of various kinds collected and sold departmentally was 4,18,179 cubic feet. In addition to this, about 304,000 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The total realization amounted to Rs. 4,18,000 against Rs. 4,64,394 in the previous year. The fall was due to several of the forests remaining unworked owing to the withdrawal of elephants for khedda purposes. The transport difficulties in Kadur and Shimoga have been overcome to some extent by the employment of two traction engines one of which was purchased during the year.

56. The total quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,154 tons. Owing to a slump in the sandalwood market, the prices secured were considerably lower than those fetched at the previous year's sales. The receipts under sandalwood including collection of arrears amounted to Rs. 9,23,900 against Rs. 9,24,558 in the previous year.

57. The total revenue under Forests proper was Rs. 17,58,500 and the expenditure Rs. 6,71,000 against Rs. 18,00,085 and Rs. 7,71,258 respectively of the previous year. The net realisation was Rs. 10,87,500 against Rs. 10,28,827 in 1908-09.

58. *Elephant Kheddas.*—A capture of elephants by the khedda method was organised so as to coincide with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Three drives were conducted, resulting in the capture of 92 elephants. Of these, 13 died, 1 escaped, 3 were presented to matts and temples, 14 were reserved for departmental and Palace purposes and the remaining 61 elephants were sold for Rs. 1,08,255. The expenditure on the operation amounted to Rs. 81,155. Thus it resulted in a net profit of Rs. 27,100. The estimated value of the 17 elephants reserved and presented is Rs. 38,700.

59. *Geological and Mining.*—There was again a decline in activity in mining and prospecting, only 50 leases and licenses having been issued or renewed during the year as against 131 in the previous year. The Jahgirdar of Sringeri, on whom the right to minerals has been conferred by Government, issued a prospecting license over a block of two square miles in his Jahgir.

60. *Gold.*—As in the previous year the chief gold producers were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum and Nundidrug Mines and their output continued to be very satisfactory. The Champion Reef Mine has latterly shown an improvement in depth of a most encouraging nature, which, it is hoped, will lead to an increased output. The prospects of the Balaghat and Tank Mines show no improvement and their output is declining. In the East Betarayaswami Block to the north of the Kolar Field, a good deal of prospecting work has been carried out and a reef has been met with, portions of which are reported to carry good values, but it has not yet been opened up sufficiently to show whether a valuable body of ore exists or not. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts work has been concentrated on three promising blocks; on one of these, *viz.*, the Jalagargundi Block, the presence of a considerable body of high grade ore has been disclosed, the extent of which is now being explored. Work was practically suspended on the Woolagiri Block (Valagere) in the Nanjangud taluk owing to want of funds. The total value of the gold obtained during the year was nearly Rs. 318 lakhs and the royalty realised by Government amounted to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs.

61. During the last quarter of the year 1909-10, fresh leases came into force in regard to the Mines on the Kolar Field, under the terms of which Government are entitled to 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the present rate of royalty of 5 per cent on the output.

62. *Manganese and Chrome.*—Owing to the low prices still ruling for manganese and chrome ores, the output of these minerals is confined to the higher grades, and work has therefore been much restricted. The quantity of manganese and chrome ore extracted was 38,000 tons and 2,000 tons against 56,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively during the year 1908-09. There was however an increase in the royalty from manganese on account of the increased rate, the amount realised being Rs. 16,900 against Rs. 13,500. The royalty from chrome was Rs. 444.

63. *Mica.*—The Bombay Mining Syndicate carried on mining operations on their block in the Seringapatam taluk and obtained a small quantity of mica, but the results of the work done so far are not very encouraging.

64. *Corundum.*—With the exception of some deeper prospecting work carried on by Mr. G. F. Baker on a block held by him in the Bowringpet taluk, little or no work was done on the areas over which prospecting and collecting licenses had been granted for corundum.

65. *Iron.*—The report of the State Geologist on the prospects of smelting iron ore in Mysore, to which I referred in the last year's Address, has been published. It contains an account of some experiments made at Turin in the smelting

of iron ores in an electric furnace and the production of steel, and also an account of the resources of the State in regard to supplies of ore, flux and charcoal. The supplies of these materials appear to be ample and of excellent quality, and the possibility of their utilisation for the manufacture of steel depends essentially on the supply of electric power at cheap rates. In the meantime the development of experimental smelting operations in other countries is being carefully watched.

66. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 29,168. There were 427 accidents of which 69 were fatal, resulting in the death of 114 persons.

67. *Geological Survey.*—The preliminary geological survey of the Hassan district was completed during the year and some survey work was carried on around the Kolar belt of schists. An examination was made by the officers of the department of numerous valuable clays in the Bangalore and Kolar districts. The work carried out on the manganese, chrome, mica and corundum blocks in the several districts was inspected and reported upon.

68. *Underground water-supply.*—With reference to the enquiry into the nature and extent of underground supplies of water, a report has been prepared by the Geological department and will be shortly issued. Some boring tests were carried out by Revenue officers at Chikballapur and Malur in the Kolar district. Some of these tests were fairly successful, but the instruments available are not quite suited for boring at great depths or through hard rock. The necessary instruments have been ordered. After these are obtained and further experiments made, it is hoped that the data obtained will be of use for a general scheme for improving the water-supply in villages.

69. *General.*—The revised rules for the grant of licenses and leases have been approved by the Government of India and will be issued shortly. A collection of representative minerals and rocks of the State is being made so as to facilitate the classification of these materials and the preparation of a geological map.

70. *Public Works.*—In the Public Works Department, in order to meet administrative requirements, a new circle of superintendence was established in April last as a tentative measure for one year.

71. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to nearly 36¾ lakhs from all sources including Local Funds, of which 9½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and 27¼ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

72. Of the principal irrigation works in hand, the Marikanave project in the Chitaldrug district as originally estimated is approaching completion. All but a sum of Rs. 88,000 out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 44,67,000 has been expended. The area irrigated during the year was 7,000 acres and the revenue derived Rs. 27,000. The annual replenishment in the lake has fallen short of the original expectation. The concentration of irrigation in the area commanded is rendering the land swampy, insanitary and infertile. Investigations and surveys are in progress to consider what further measures are necessary to remedy the evils noticed and to obtain the maximum results possible under the conditions of this reservoir. As a first step we have prohibited fresh wet cultivation within half a mile of inhabited villages.

73. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district referred to in the Address of last year is now known to be due to the foundations at the rear of the dam having been entirely made of black soil and the absence of drainage towards the rear toe. An estimate for reconstructing the dam with a rear casing of porous material has been sanctioned and the work is making rapid progress. The Krishnarajkatte anikat in the Hassan district which breached in May 1909 was successfully repaired before May 1910 at a cost of about Rs. 43,000. Water has been admitted into the channels and irrigation restored to about 5,500 acres of rice land dependent on them. As already mentioned in dealing with the Revenue department, over a lakh of rupees was spent on the restoration of minor tanks during the year.

74. The principal new civil buildings commenced during the year were the Physical Laboratory of the Central College, the High School and the Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the

Sandal Koti at Shimoga. You will have noticed with pleasure that the work connected with the reconstruction of the Palace is practically complete, so that it has been possible for His Highness the Maharaja to hold his Dasara Durbars amid the old and historic surroundings after an interval of 13 years.

75. Under communications, works for the opening out and improvement of certain important roads in the malnad parts of the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts were in progress; also the opening out of the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district. A project amounting to Rs. 2,64,693 was sanctioned for the construction of a much-needed bridge over the Tungabhadra river at Honnali in the Shimoga district.

76. Among miscellaneous public improvements in progress may be mentioned the works connected with the extension, water-supply and drainage of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The new water-supply project for the Shimoga town has been completed and was opened at the end of August last.

77. *Electrical Works.*—In the Electrical branch, the Third Installation works and the Bangalore Lighting extensions were in progress and a capital outlay of Rs. 3,54,000 was incurred on these works during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme amounted to Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 11,59,000 respectively. The expenditure on the special establishment maintained and the work carried out in order to store and regulate the water-supply to the Sivasamudram Power works in the hot weather amounted to Rs. 35,000.

78. *Railways.*—The working expenses of the State Railways during the year represented 61·41 per cent of the gross earnings. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,27,403 or 4·61 per cent on the entire capital of Rs. 2,44,47,154. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,20,000. After deducting this as well as the stipulated share of surplus profits due to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the net profit to the State was Rs. 3,52,142 or 4·37 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz.*, Rs. 80,64,353, expended from the general revenues of the State.

79. *Judicial.*—There was no perceptible increase in civil litigation during the year. A small decrease in "institutions" in the Mysore and Shimoga divisions was counterbalanced by an increase in the Bangalore division There was a decrease in the number of offences but the number of persons brought to trial was slightly more than in the previous year. The number of acquittals and of convictions showed an insignificant decrease of ·61 and ·23 per cent respectively. In December 1909, the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was appointed an Assistant Sessions Judge of the Bangalore division, and he tries such of the Sessions cases as are transferred to him for trial by the Chief Court. Two courts of Benches of Magistrates were constituted during the year, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, to try certain classes of cases. Their working is being watched with interest. With a view to remove complaints against the Central Nazarath system as now in force, the Chief Court have been requested to submit draft rules embodying certain changes in the system, according to which the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges will have no separate process establishment, their processes being served by the establishments under the Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the place of service lies. It is under contemplation to appoint an additional Munsiff at Chikballapur as a temporary measure, to give relief to the existing Court, the work of which is congested.

80. *Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police force at the end of the year was 831 officers and 5,065 men against 855 officers and 5,090 men in the previous year. The slight decrease was due to the redistribution and reallocation of the force in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore in connection with the Investigation Centre Scheme. The total cost of the department was Rs. 9,44,000 as against Rs. 9,09,000 in the previous year. The Village Police continued to do useful work.

81. The number of cognizable offences reported was 6,158 as against 6,330 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 2·7 per cent which was chiefly under serious offences against person and property. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71 as against 74·5 in the previous year, and there was an improvement by 2 per cent in the proportion of the value of property recovered to that of property lost.

82. Nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, notwithstanding the assemblage of vast concourses of people at various points in the State on the occasions of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, the wedding of His Highness the Yuvaraja and the *Mahamastakabhishekam* ceremony at Sravanabelagola, all of which imposed a great deal extra strain on the police force.

83. *Military.*—The military forces of the State continued to be maintained in the usual high state of discipline and efficiency. It is under contemplation to reorganise the Transport Crops and convert it from a pony corps into a bullock train.

84. *Medical.*—One dispensary at Chikmagalur was closed, leaving 148 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year. The number of patients treated in them was 95,000 more than in the previous year, being a million and thirty-five thousand, of whom 12,000 were in-patients. There were 108 midwives who attended 6,570 cases. The Eye Infirmary at Bangalore treated 9,540 persons, almost the same number as in the previous year.

85. Pending the preparation of a medical code for the State, a set of rules was framed and tentatively adopted during the year regulating the subject of medical attendance by officers in the service and fees for such attendance.

86. *Public Health.*—Public health was not, it is to be regretted, quite so satisfactory as in the previous year. Taking the number of births and deaths registered, the birth rate was lower and the death rate somewhat higher, being 16·63 and 18·51 per mille of the population respectively against 20·31 and 16·26 during 1908-09. Fevers, small-pox and cholera contributed to the increase in the death-roll, the number of deaths from small-pox being nearly double what it was in the previous year. Plague was however somewhat milder, though it prevailed in all the districts.

87. The preventive measures adopted in dealing with plague were as usual evacuation, disinfection, inoculation and the destruction of rats. As an encouragement to people to carry out evacuation of infected villages, orders were passed by Government for providing additional facilities for camping out during plague seasons and for the construction of permanent camping sheds, where necessary, at the cost of Municipal or District Funds. Recent investigations regarding the causation of plague have resulted in the abandonment of the costly method of disinfection by chemicals and in the adoption of desiccation and disinfection by kerosene oil emulsion (crude petrol with ordinary soap). It is hoped that the simplicity and cheapness of the latter method will lead to its general adoption in infected villages. Inoculation was largely resorted to, the number of persons inoculated being 24,000 more than in the last year, the greater part of which was done in the Mysore City, with the co-operation of some philanthropic private gentlemen, among whom may be named Sowcar Maddanna, Sowcar Narasimhaiya, Mr. Isuff Ali Khan and the Revd. T. Luke

88. Satisfactory progress was made in vaccination, more than 102,000 persons having been vaccinated. Compulsory vaccination, which had already been introduced into the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields, was extended to certain municipalities in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. It was originally thought desirable to arrange for the supply of vaccinators by training men in the Vaccine Institute, but on further consideration it has been decided to appoint Hospital Assistants as full-time public vaccinators on the same pay and conditions generally as in the Medical department, with a pony allowance of Rs. 10. This arrangement is calculated to ensure that vaccination is done with proper antiseptic precautions and, in view of the confidence placed by people in medical men, to remove the difficulties attendant on a system of compulsory vaccination.

89. The experience gained since the introduction of the Public Health scheme has led to certain changes in the constitution of the department. The posts of Divisional Sanitary Officers have been abolished and the scale of pay of the District Sanitary Officers has been raised so as to attract qualified men. The District Sanitary Officers are placed in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners in all but strictly technical matters, as to which they are directly under the Sanitary Commissioner. Under the revised scheme three District Sanitary Officers have been appointed for the Mysore, Kolar and Kadur districts, respectively.

90. A Health Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1909, at which there were interesting exhibits under the various heads of public health. The formation of a permanent Health Museum is still under consideration.

91. *Government Gardens.*—There have been further improvements in the Government Gardens both at Bangalore and Mysore. The introduction of new plants by exchange with other Botanical institutions has been well kept up, and, of nearly 1,900 kinds received, a satisfactory percentage has been raised. Mr. Krumbiegel hopes to be able to make a tour through the districts to find out suitable places for testing these plants with a view to their introduction on a large scale.

92. The agricultural and horticultural seed depot referred to in the last year's Address has been finished and is being furnished with a stock of good and approved seed. A portion of the building is being fitted up as a bureau of Economic Botany, where specimens of economic products, samples of manure, implements, specifications of types of machinery and published information regarding plant-industries can be collected and made available for public inspection. Some experimental cultivation was carried out in the Lal-Bagh nurseries in respect of *soya* beans, green manures, tapioca, hybrid cottons, yams and fodder grass.

93. *The Government Museum.*—The Government Museum at Bangalore continued to be popular. The number of visitors was 277,600 or 2,600 more than in the previous year, though the building was closed to the public for over a month, being under repairs. The building was completely renovated and the exhibits were re-arranged and largely added to.

94. *The Meteorological Department.*—The work of the Meteorological department was carried on as usual in the four State Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, and calls for no special remarks.

95. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments.*—The Press and Stationery departments continued to be efficiently managed. There was a noticeable increase in the quantity of binding work done at the Central Press, Bangalore, the large increase of 100,000 books over the number bound last year being mainly due to the increased requirements of the Educational department. In the Stationery department English-made papers and stationery of the value of Rs. 20,200 and Indian-made papers of the value of Rs. 69,500 were purchased against Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 58,000 during the previous year.

96. A thorough re-organisation of the establishment of the Central Press was sanctioned from the 1st April 1910, so as to meet the present requirements under the improved system of work introduced a few years ago.

97. *District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds, including the opening balance, was Rs. 11,05,584 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,45,219 of which a sum of Rs. 4,77,794 was spent on public works, Rs. 75,713 on sanitation, Rs. 68,561 on medical aid and the remainder on miscellaneous items. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,60,365.

98. On the 1st July 1909 there were 164 unions. During the year four villages were constituted as unions and two unions were abolished. The number of unions at the end of the year was thus 166. The income from the tax on vacant building sites and *hittals* in all unions was assigned to the District Boards for the benefit of the unions.

99. The jatra in connection with the *Mahamastakabhishekam* ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswamy at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk of the Hassan district, an important place of Jain pilgrimage, lasted for about 20 days from the 14th March to the 5th April 1910, and effective arrangements were made for the conservancy and sanitation of the place. About 24,000 people assembled on the occasion.

100. *Local Funds General.*—Exclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 1,14,735, the receipts under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,43,720, of which a sum of Rs. 1,26,860 was spent on the items noted below:—

	Rs.
Public works including wells and other sanitary works	47,222
Industrial schools	55,337
Engineering school	7,932
Indigenous hospital	3,299*
Pasteur Institute at Coonoor	502
Mysore Industrial Exhibition	2,000*
Other items	10,568
Total ...	1,26,860

* This is the expenditure from Local Funds General, and represents only a portion of the total expenditure under these heads.

101. *Municipal Boards.*—Up to the end of the year 1909-10, 25 local areas were ordered to be constituted as municipalities under Regulation VII of 1906. In 19 of these local areas and in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities elections were held and the municipal councils constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation Preliminary action was taken in the case of five more local areas for bringing them under the operation of the Municipal Regulation. For the better collection of municipal revenue, the assessed taxes were made payable in advance in all the regulation municipalities in two equal instalments in July and January every year, and in the other municipalities they were made payable in instalments at the periods and in the proportions fixed for the payment of land revenue.

102. During the year sub-section (2) of Section 142 of the Municipal Regulation which authorises the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate, was made applicable to the Bangalore City with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aerated waters.

103. The Bangalore and the Mysore City Municipal Councils revised their Octroi bye-laws, and these together with certain draft rules under clause (i) of Section 46 of the Municipal Regulation relating to the imposition and collection of taxes, are under the consideration of Government.

104. The receipts under Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 11,21,332, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,93,406, of which a sum of Rs. 2,43,972 was spent on public works.

105. *The Mysore City Improvements.*—The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board amounted to Rs. 3,26,289 under service heads, the excess over the prescribed limit of Rs. 3,00,000 being chiefly due to the additional grant sanctioned from State Funds for the acquisition of properties in the Fort. Out of 361 properties notified for acquisition in the Fort, 254 were, in all, acquired up to end of June 1910, including 170 acquired during 1908-09. By the removal of these houses, the road skirting the rampart wall of the Fort has been widened to 60 feet.

106. The expenditure of the Trust Board amounted to Rs. 3,51,437. The construction works during the year were confined mostly to the completion of sanctioned projects, the only new work undertaken being the formation of a cross road from the Dodkere tank bund to the *Diddibagal* at the eastern entrance to the Fort.

107. Two chief points engaged the attention of the Board during the year, *viz.*:—

(*a*) The preparation of a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out in the future, in accordance with the Chief Engineer's suggestions relating chiefly to (1) the carrying of sullage water from houses and latrines in under-ground pipes, (2) the providing of under-ground pipe sewers for the parts of the city that remain to be drained, and (3) the replacing, as far as possible, of the existing open drains by under-ground sewers.

(*b*) The necessity for fixing standards by which dwelling houses could be (1) condemned and demolished as insanitary and unfit for human habitation, and (2) pronounced as overcrowded, for dealing with them under Regulation, IV of 190 , for the abatement of overcrowding. The suggestions of the Trust Board in the matter are under the consideration of the Central Sanitary Board.

108. The audit of the accounts of the Board up to the end of the year 1907-08 was completed during the year.

109. *Muzrai.*—During the year 70 muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,725, of which Rs. 24,725 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 66,900 was invested during the year with Government by private individuals at favourable rates of interest, on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational institutions, bringing the total amount of such deposits to Rs. 1,64,000.

110. *Archæology.*—Several temples of archæological interest were inspected by the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches, and as many as 320 new inscriptions were discovered, five of which were in Persian and one in Burmese. The most interesting of the inscriptions are the old *Viragals* of the eighth and ninth

centuries found at Hirigundagal and Sankenhalli in the Tumkur taluk, and the inscriptions at Muddenahalli and Kampanhalli in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, which furnish valuable information about some of the Ganga kings and their wars with the *Rashtrakutas*, as also about some of the feudatories of the Hoysala kings. Two coins, one of brass and one of lead, found on the site of Chandravalli are specially interesting. The brass coin bears a legend in Chinese characters and is assigned by experts to the middle of the 2nd century B. C.; the lead coin is one issued by the *Maharathis*, stationed at Chitaldrug as viceroys of the Andhras, but differs in several respects from other specimens hitherto known and referred to the same source. Among the manuscripts examined during the year two are specially valuable, *viz.*, the *Svapnavasavadatta*, a Sanskrit drama by the poet Bhasa, who had attained much celebrity before the time of Kalidasa; and the *Karnataka-kalyanakaraka*, a Kannâda medical work by a Jain poet named Jagaddala Somanatha, who is referred to the middle of the 12th century A. D.

111. *Oriental Library.*—During the year, 587 volumes consisting of 371 printed books and 216 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library. The printing of the second volume of the *Taittiriya Brahmana*, the second volume of the *Bhatta Deepika* and the first volume of the *Dwaita* commentaries on the *Brahma Sutras* is nearing completion.

112. *Education.*—I now pass on to the important subject of education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,367 to 2,416 and number of pupils in them from 113,251 to 113,785. The increase in the number of public institutions chiefly occurred in primary schools for boys and vernacular middle schools for girls. There was a fall in the number of private institutions from 1,943 to 1,876, the attendance also decreasing from 25,757 to 23,944. The total number of institutions both public and private was 4,292 with an attendance of 137,729 pupils against 4,310 institutions with an attendance of 139,008 pupils in the year 1908-09. Out of the total number on the rolls, 115,843 were boys and 21,886 were girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of school-age slightly decreased from 28·48 to 28·06, while the percentage of girls at school to the total female population of school-age slightly increased from 5·29 to 5·4. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 16·8 against 17·0 in the previous year. The slight fall in the total attendance is due to the decrease in the number and strength of private institutions which are always fluctuating.

113. Religious and moral instruction is being regularly imparted to pupils in the colleges and schools of the State. Several books having an important bearing on this branch of public instruction have been published by the Government and by private agency. Teachers are generally enthusiastic, and there is every reason to hope that they are making an abiding impression for good upon the boys and girls receiving this instruction.

114. *Reorganisation of Colleges.*—Further additions to the staff and equipment required for the two First Grade Colleges in order to adapt them to the requirements of the new University Regulations have been sanctioned. The building for the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College is practically complete, and the construction of a new building for the Chemical section at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned. The necessary plans and estimates for the latter will be prepared in consultation with the new Professor of Chemistry who has just entered upon his duties. A little over Rs. 15,000 was spent for the science apparatus and laboratory fittings of the Central College, and this year a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the equipment of the Science laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Botany. For the Maharaja's College, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for furniture and fittings to class rooms and Rs. 5,000 for improving the library have been sanctioned. Application has also been made to the Madras University to affiliate the Maharaja's College in groups V and VI (History and two Languages) instead o groups I and V (Mathematics and History) for the Ordinary B. A. Degree Examination, and to affiliate the Central College in group II B (Chemistry) for the Ordinary B. A. Degree Course in addition to groups I (Mathematics), II A (Physics), and III C (Natural Science with Geology as principal subject). It may be mentioned here that the institution of four special scholarships has been sanctioned for the benefit of Mysore students who wish to take up the Honours Course in any of the recognised colleges outside the State.

115. *Educational Museum.*—There was no Educational Exhibition held during the year in connection with the Dasara, but the formation of a permanent Educational Museum with the beautiful collection of exhibits of the work of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in England, kindly presented by the Board of Education of England, has been sanctioned. The Museum will be accommodated temporarily in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, Bangalore. When the arrangements are completed, the Museum will be kept open at all times of the year, and is expected to be of great help and interest to the teachers and pupils of Mysore.

116. *Manual Instruction.*—All the nine Sloyd centres were in full working order at the beginning of the year. Altogether, 1,179 boys belonging to High and Anglo-Vernacular schools received instruction in Sloyd. The boys are said to have evinced a keen interest in the subject and to have worked with enthusiasm. Several of them have shown a special aptitude for drawing, which has helped them greatly in the Mathematical and Science classes. Almost all of them have acquired the habit of working in right positions, and many of the models and sketches of instruments and tools prepared by them are pronounced to be neat and excellent. At the end of the official year twelve paper-Sloyd centres for giving instruction in paper-folding and cardboard work were opened in connection with Anglo-Vernacular schools in different districts.

117. *Kindergarten Instruction.*—A special Normal class for Kindergarten instruction was held in Mysore under the supervision of the headmaster of the Normal school. Thirty-eight teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools underwent training in this class, and they are reported to have worked with diligence and earnestness. The class began work on the 1st December 1909 and was closed on the 31st January 1910. Instruction was given to the teachers on principles and methods of infant training, practical teaching, manual occupation such as cardboard work and paper folding, and clay modelling and object drawing. The lower primary classes of the practising school were utilised as demonstration and practising classes during the period of training. At the end of the course an examination was held to test the progress of the teachers under training and certificates of merit were awarded to them on the results of the examination. The results showed that satisfactory progress had been made by the teachers. For the benefit of the teachers of the department, the first volume of a book on Kindergarten instruction in Mysore was published. This book contains valuable information on the principles and methods of Kindergarten instruction and embodies the reports on the work done by Kindergarten experts in Mysore.

118. *Practical Agriculture.*—The demonstration farm attached to the Mysore Normal school continued to do good work. Nine teachers under training passed the newly instituted examination in practical agriculture.

119. *Results of Public Examinations.*—At the B. A. Degree Examination of the year 1909, 49 students passed in the English Language Division, 62 in the Second Language Division with two in the first class, 19 in Physics with one in the first class, 12 in Mathematics, 11 in Geology with one in the first class and 12 in History. Sixty-eight students passed the F. A. Examination. Altogether 99 students passed the Matriculation Examination of the year from different colleges and high schools of the State against 161 in the previous year. The Matriculation Examination was unusually severe.

120. *Female Education.*—Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of institutions for girls increased from 276 to 286, of which 2 were Colleges, 2 High schools, 7 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle schools, 55 Vernacular Middle schools, 214 Primary schools, 2 Normal schools, 1 was an Industrial school and 3 were private institutions of the elementary grade. No girls passed any of the University examinations but altogether 73 girls passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, 12 in English and 61 in the Vernacular, from all the girls' schools in the State against 49 in the previous year. Two girls also passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade and 6 girls the new examination for proficiency in sewing.

121. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of industrial schools increased from 20 to 21 and their attendance from 1,198 to 1,230. Almost all of them did good work. The management of the Government Industrial school at Hassan was handed over to the Central Co-operative Society there. A large building grant was sanctioned for Mr. Janopakari Doddanna Chetty's Technical Institute

of Bangalore. Mr. Bava Saheb Miyan, the Superintendent of the Industrial school at Channapatna, was deputed to Dehra Dun, Baroda, Savanthavadi and other important places in Northern India for a period of about five weeks to enable him to study scientific methods of the lacquer work industry, and he has submitted to Government an interesting report on the results of his study, laying special stress on the feasibility of manufacturing superior lac in this country out of the crude lac available in the forests at a comparatively cheap cost. Encouragement was given to the weaver boys of Hosdurga by granting five scholarships to enable them to undergo training in the Weaving school at Molakalmuru.

122. In the matter of industrial education, there is reason to think that in our industrial schools the training given could be made much more systematic and thorough than it is at present, if a comprehensive programme of instruction were prepared and prescribed with graduated courses of instruction conceived on a definite plan. A committee consisting of experienced officers of the Public Works and Education Departments has been appointed to investigate and report upon this important matter.

123. Another committee has been appointed to consider the subject of practical instruction in elementary schools with a view to provide the pupils of these institutions with some elementary knowledge of agriculture, carpentry or other simple trade, which they may turn to practical use after they leave school.

124. *Encouragement to study in Foreign Countries.*—As closely connected with the subject of education, I may, with advantage, place before you here a brief review of what has been done by the State during the past few years in the matter of the training of Indians in Europe and other foreign countries in the different branches of art and learning. Though the great benefits accruing from such training have always been recognised, yet until recently it was a matter of considerable difficulty to find suitable persons prepared to go to foreign countries for their education. Latterly, however, the difficulty has been diminishing and, with the encouragement readily afforded by the Government in the way of deputing its officers for advanced studies in Europe and America and granting them leave and other facilities, and finally by the award of scholarships, the number of men with foreign training has increased in a very satisfactory manner.

125. There are at the present moment thirteen Mysore scholars holding Damodar Dass scholarships and four holding special State scholarships studying in England, Germany and America with a view to qualify themselves in various Sciences and Arts such as Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Medicine, Forestry, Co-operative Credit and the study of Sanskrit on western lines. Fourteen of these belong to the orthodox Brahmin community, and the remaining three come from respectable Vaisya, Coorg and Mahomedan families.

126. It is also pleasing to note that there are now in the service so many as twenty-one officers, purely Indian, who have benefited by western training, and are distributed among the different departments of Government such as the Public Works, Electrical, Forest, Medical, Education, Geological and Public Health departments.

127. I may also make a brief reference here to the deputation in October last of three officers of the Electrical department to France, England, Italy, Switzerland and America to acquaint themselves with various types of electrical plant and methods obtaining in those countries. Opportunity was taken of the Chief Electrical Engineer's proceeding on leave to depute these officers to go with him and thus receive the benefit of his guidance. The period of deputation was about five months and many very interesting and instructive visits were paid to works and institutions in those countries. The officers have returned with valuable additional knowledge on important matters relating to their profession.

128. *Measures for Economic Development.*—In this connection I wish to say a word about certain important measures for the economic development of the country which are engaging the earnest attention of His Highness' Government, though matters have not advanced to a stage when any specific announcement can be made.

129. There is first the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme for which surveys have been in progress for some time past. It is proposed to construct a large reservoir for storing the waters of the Cauvery for the Power Station at Sivasamudram and for extending irrigation to the tract between Mysore and Channapatna along the left bank of that river. The reservoir when constructed will guarantee the present power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and render future additions to that supply easy, as well as secure the advantages of river irrigation to a larger section of the agricultural population than is the case at present. But the cost will be very heavy and we await reasonable offers from the Mining Companies to enable us to decide on an early commencement.

130. At the same time, His Highness' Government are not oblivious of their duty to improve the existing irrigation tanks and channels in the State on which the prosperity of agriculture so largely depends. As far as funds permit, it is proposed to accelerate the progress of the restoration and improvement of tanks, and to carry out surveys and investigations to enhance their efficiency. Surveys are in progress, as already mentioned, to develop irrigation under the Marikanave reservoir to increase the usefulness of that project as a protective work.

131. As no new railways have been constructed within the past 11 years, the question of railway extension is also engaging our attention. The construction of a line from Mysore to Hassan through Saligram and Yedatore to join the State Railway at Arsikere is one of the projects which Government wish to put in hand without loss of time, and for which plans and estimates have been already prepared. The final survey for the Nanjangud-Erode line by the South Indian Railway Company is also in progress.

132. As you are well aware such projects for economic and agricultural development as those to which I have just referred depend for fulfilment mainly on the financial capacity of the State. As the most essential preliminary for the consideration of an active policy of economic development, the financial situation is being carefully reviewed. A full and comprehensive memorandum on the subject has now been drawn up; and Government hope to complete during the year the framing of a scheme of financial settlement which, while placing an automatic check on the growth of ordinary expenditure, will make a fair provision for agricultural and industrial progress.

133. Government would welcome private enterprise for building Light Railways for branch lines if men of sufficient standing and means come forward with well-considered schemes.

134. A beginning has been made in regard to an industrial survey of the State. A set of questions have been drawn up and printed in English and Kannada, and copies sent to selected taluks to see whether information of sufficient value would be forthcoming. After examining the replies which may be received, we may call for similar information from all the taluks of the State. The information thus collected would be compiled and made available to the public in due course, and if it should be found necessary to correct and supplement it, a special agency would be employed for a short period. I need not dwell upon the usefulness of such a survey for the purpose of devising measures for the spread of industrial education and the advancement of arts and industries in the State. In the very nature of things, however, much of this work must be left to private enterprise, and Government look to the leaders of the people to exert a beneficial influence in this direction in their respective spheres of activity.

135. Having now laid before you, gentlemen, an account of the past year's administration and also referred to some of the important matters which will engage the attention of the Government in the present year, we shall during the rest of this session, proceed to consider the various representations and suggestions which you have to make.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT A.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1910-1911.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	89,15,679	1,05,06,000	1,00,00,000
II Forest ...	18,03,091	18,20,000	17,14,000
III Excise ...	43,63,383	42,00,000	40,50,000
IV Assessed Taxes ...	2,43,615	2,75,000	2,75,000
V Sayer Customs ...	98	.....	.....
VI Salt ...	4,902	7,000	5,000
VII Stamps ...	8,47,909	8,00,000	8,10,000
VIII Registration ...	1,71,947	1,60,000	1,50,000
Total ...	1,63,50,624	1,77,68,000	1,70,04,000
AA—Mining Revenue—			
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	15,96,476	15,20,000	14,56,000
B—Interest—			
X Interest ...	1,14,753	1,66,000	1,31,000
XI Profit or Loss ...	4,51,883	5,10,000	4,95,000
Total ...	5,66,636	6,76,000	6,26,000
D—Receipts by Civil Departments—			
IIA Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	41,324	44,000	44,000
XIIB Law and Justice—Jails ...	23,664	19,000	25,000
XIII Police ...	15,376	20,000	23,000
XIV Education ...	1,31,332	1,38,000	1,31,000
XV Medical ...	92,270	1,05,000	1,10,000
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	82,334	63,000	62,000
Total ...	3,89,300	3,89,000	3,95,000
E—Miscellaneous—			
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions ...	1,953	2,000	3,000
XVIII Stationery and Printing	8,417	7,000	8,000
XIX Miscellaneous ...	1,37,649	1,18,000	1,29,000
Total ...	1,48,019	1,27,000	1,40,000
EE—XX Military ...	65,714	25,000	54,000
H—Railways—			
XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ...	9,73,933	10,72,000	11,20,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	4,34,870	4,18,000	3,03,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...	17,46,295	18,12,000	15,00,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,22,71,867	2,38,07,000	2,25,98,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—	1,89,448	2,15,000	2,17,000
2. Land Revenue ...	18,57,629	19,00,000	19,41,000
3. Forest ...	7,61,734	7,52,000	6,93,000
4. Excise ...	3,39,847	3,32,000	3,40,000
6. Sayer Customs ...	1	.....	.....
8. Stamps ...	36,111	39,000	37,000
9. Registration ...	84,074	85,000	85,000
Total ...	32,68,844	33,23,000	33,13,000
AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ...	1,98,866	2,42,000	2,15,000
B—Interest—			
11. Interest on ordinary debt ...	—1,224	70,000	85,000
12. Interest on other obligations ...	3,00,521	2,99,000	3,13,000
13. Profit or Loss ...	11,077	11,000	6,000
Total ...	3,10,374	3,80,000	4,04,000
C—14. Palace ...	19,40,000	19,40,000	19,40,000
D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
15. General Administration	6,79,545	7,07,000	7,40,000
16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,83,990	7,77,000	7,67,000
16B. Law and Justice—Jails	1,30,271	1,29,000	1,35,000
17. Police ...	9,58,425	9,46,000	9,30,000
18. Education ...	10,01,107	10,47,000	11,53,000
19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable institutions	3,49,935	3,52,000	3,49,000
20. Medical ...	7,06,636	7,21,000	7,36,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,62,963	2,70,000	2,92,000
Total ...	48,72,872	49,49,000	51,02,000
E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	35,84,742	35,85,000	35,86,000
24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions...	6,66,995	7,06,000	7,24,000
25. Stationery & Printing	1,91,721	1,93,000	2,15,000
26. Miscellaneous ...	3,31,900	5,83,000	3,87,000
Total ...	47,75,358	50,67,000	49,12,000
EE—27. Military ...	14,14,665	14,19,000	14,03,000
F—Famine Relief & Insurance—			
28. Famine Relief ...	85,853	4,000	.....
29. Deduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	2,00,000	3,33,000	3,33,000
Total ...	2,85,853	3,37,000	3,33,000
H—Railways—			
30. State Railways—Revenue Account ...	7,21,616	7,20,000	7,20,000
J—Irrigation—			
31. Major works ...	4,92,941	5,26,000	3,65,000
32. Minor works ...	2,28,058	1,90,000	2,19,000
Total ...	7,20,999	7,16,000	5,84,000
K—Other Public Works—			
33A. Civil works ...	19,89,455	21,75,000	18,89,000
33B. Military works ...	8,938	47,000	27,000
34. Construction of Railways ...	3,07,238	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total ...	23,05,631	25,22,000	22,16,000
L—Cauvery Power Scheme—			
35. Revenue Account—			
Working Expenses ...	2,97,900	3,69,000	4,62,000
Depreciation ...	10,05,833	6,93,000	2,88,000
Interest on Debt ...	70,507	.....	.....
Redemption of Loans	1,33,333	.....	.....
36. Capital Outlay—			
Sivasamudram-Kolar Section ...	.....	2,90,000	44,000
Bangalore City Section ...	.....	52,000	44,000
Bangalore C. & M. Station Section ..	—50,784	—24,000	7,000
Mysore City Section...	... ..	4,000	45,000
Total ..	14,56,789	13,84,000	8,90,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,22,71,867	2,29,99,000	2,20,32,000
Surplus ...	.....	8,08,000	5,66,000
Grand Total ...	2,22,71,867	2,38,07 000	2,25,98,000
N—Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue—			
37. Cauvery Power Scheme—			
III Installation ...	1,98,238	.....	.....

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on the 1st July 1910 as per preliminary accounts of 1909-10.

In thousands of Rupees

	1908-09	1909-10	Difference
ASSETS.			
Cash Balance in Treasuries	9,120	1,06,93	+15,73
Surplus Investment Account	1,17,82	1,27,47	+9,65
Loans and Advances	39,53	38,58	—95
Departmental Balances	51	42	—9
Other items, such as Objection Book Advances, House-building Advances, Forest Advances, Loans to Mills, etc.	15,03	17,43	+2,40
Total ...	2,64,09	2,90,83	+26,74
LIABILITIES.			
Savings Bank Deposits	71,76	66,00	—5,76
Mysore Railway Loan of 1882	40	39	— 1
Four Per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ...	20,00	20,00	.....
State Life Insurance Fund	18,03	19,61	+1,58
Local and other Funds	20,45	21,88	+1,43
Deposits	13,98	9,76	—4,22
Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund... ...	15,25	11,50	—14,08
Other items, such as Jama Kharch Account with His Majesty's Treasuries, Account current between Civil and Public Works Departments, etc. ...		17,83	
Total ...	1,59,87	1,66,97	+7,10
Government Balance ...	1,04,22	1,23,86	+19,64
Grand Total ...	2,64,09	2,90,83	+26,74